

The Inter-Mountain Farmer

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J. A. WRIGHT, Editor.  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1903.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Prof. John F. Meakin, business representative of The Salt Lake Tribune, is authorized to represent The Inter-Mountain Farmer. Prof. Meakin will receive and accept for subscription and advertising orders for this paper. Hand in your dollar to Prof. Meakin and receive for one year, at least, The Inter-Mountain Farmer, the best family and farm paper published in the West.

TO INTER-MOUNTAIN FARMER READERS.

When our readers write to any one who advertises in The Inter-Mountain Farmer, they will do themselves a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in this paper. It is certain to command prompt attention, and will frequently give the editor or publisher of The Inter-Mountain Farmer an opportunity to secure readers and purchasers special accommodations.

Every young lady in Utah should read the article on domestic science, by Mrs. Daphnia Cotey, professor of domestic science and art at the Agricultural college of Utah.

If you are honest and not ashamed to wear just substance for the Inter-Mountain Farmer and you will learn a great deal about farming and stock-raising in one year.

One Utah farmer who took the winter course at the Agricultural college last winter was 54 years old. He said he never enjoyed himself better nor learned as much in a given length of time.

The winter course in agriculture at Logan costs nothing more than your board and a \$2 fee. No text-books, no tuition, no college bills—just a free gift of the State and Utah farm to those who wish to learn agriculture and animal industry.

Score one more for the black beauties. The grand champion prize for the best ear of fat cattle at the International stock show last month went to the lot of Angus cattle shown by Charles Eicher, Clinton, Ia.

The Supreme courts of the different States and the Federal courts are holding the state quarantine laws almost dissolved stock valid, so that stockmen must be careful to know that their stock and herds are free from disease before going from one State to another.

When one is wrong and knows it, there is only one thing to do, and that is to turn back. It is better to turn back than to go astray. One peculiarity in humanity is that it is to turn back. Better to turn back than to go on making more and greater mistakes all the time.

A Colorado exchange wants to loan sugar beets for hog feeding, and they are worth \$15 per ton. We have fed sugar beets to hogs during a period of five years, and we are certain that it would be a high valuation per ton of beets for pork production. Even this latter sum cannot be realized unless the beets be fed with alfalfa and grain.

The best crop of the United States for 1902 is estimated at 224,199 long tons produced on 25,541 acres of land. In this estimate Michigan heads the list in acreage with 38,609 acres in beets. California comes next with 31,224 acres, and Colorado third with 20,415 acres. Utah is next with 15,600 acres, then Nebraska with an acreage about half that of Utah.

The Ogden Poultry and Pig Stock association will hold its second annual show at Ogden January 21st to 23rd. The Inter-Mountain Farmer acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend and we shall make a point to be there. The competition promises to be spirited since exhibitors are anxious to have their birds scored by Judge W. W. Brown, whose fame as a poultry judge has become national.

As far as the future can be read from present indications, the St. Louis World's fair will take place in the greatest haven of prosperity. It will have the advantage of drawing upon the new territory of the United States for exhibiting features. The Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska can each get an exhibit of remarkable interest. Cuba will be suitably represented. The various States will vie with each other to present

buildings, and foreign countries make numerous splendid displays. The United States exhibit will surpass all former American efforts at world's fairs. Beyond question, the St. Louis exposition of 1904 will be the grandest in history.

Eastern farm papers are all right for Eastern farmers, but irrigation farming is a unique industry in itself. Therefore the farmers in the semi-arid West should read a paper devoted to farming in this region. The Inter-Mountain Farmer fills the bill. Subscribe now.

In putting down pork, butter or speck in a hole it is highly important that the water be boiled to remove the impurities. Just buy any of the well water of the intermediate country and note the sound of sodium matter that appears on the top. If the water has been in the sun, the sodium matter goes into the food that may be contained in the same.

Now is a good time to look around and study what nature has to offer in your spring. Of one thing be certain, and that is to be severely alone. Any animal that stands in a stall or under a roof is kept fat. Such a horse may look all right and have the proper position, but without exercise he will surely get colds lacking in strength.

The bureau of animal industry has continued its investigations in contagious diseases with a view to their prevention or remedy. Over one and one-half million doses of black-leg vaccine have been distributed during the year. Reports show that its use reduced the loss of cattle to 25 per cent of those vaccinated. The use of this vaccine has thus saved to stockmen many thousands of head of cattle.

The continued rise in prices of beef, muttons and pork has caused a decidedly increased consumption of poultry and eggs and quickened the demand for them as articles of food. This makes the outlook most promising for poultry-growers, and it only needs that the increased demand be met by an increased supply for poultry and eggs to permanently hold the ground gained.

A thirty-foot-joint-old grape vine should produce from twenty to fifty pounds of good, salable grapes, and counting the vines to the acre (as by eight feet apart) there is certainly no branch of the fruit industry capable of showing a better profit per acre than the vineyard growing California varieties of grapes, as the demand and price has always been good in Utah, and should never grow better.

The Inter-Mountain Farmer need not tell its readers that it is in favor of the winter course in agriculture at the Agricultural college of Utah. This paper and the personal efforts of its editor have been devoted to such a course for Utah farmers for the past ten years. No young or middle-aged farmer in Utah will ever regret having taken the winter course at the Agricultural college.

The Inter-Mountain Farmer "points with pride" in the unusually large amount of agricultural matter from local writers presented in this issue. The articles by Profs. Watson, Merrill, Dryden and Hall, and by Mr. J. C. Leary and J. A. Crockett are all especially interesting and instructive. These writers and a number of others of well-known ability in Utah will make frequent contributions to the Inter-Mountain Farmer during 1903.

When either fertility or muscle-making is taken into consideration it has been found that skim milk contains the most valuable part of the milk. It is very strange that farmers will insist that skim is of as little value when by a little study and investigation they can learn so much to the contrary. It is clearly evident that the disposition of skim milk is a problem that does not receive the consideration that its importance warrants.

Prof. R. W. Clark, who has recently been appointed professor of animal husbandry at the Agricultural college, comes well recommended for the position. Having had eight years' training in one of the leading Agricultural colleges of the country, and having served for several years in two other similar institutions, his qualifications for the position to which he has been selected are of the highest order. We understand if Mr. Clark is to expect in stock-raising and will give this place of his work special attention. There is need for such work in this State, and we hope that Mr. Clark will build up this department and make it second to none in any of the Western agricultural colleges. The staff for agricultural work at the college is now complete again, after several changes, and we are gratified that exceptionally well-qualified men have been secured for the various professorships. Let these men make a united effort to make the agricultural courses so attractive that this will be the strongest department in the institution, the numbers enrolled, as it were, the character of the instruction given.

**NOTICE.**  
All subscribers who have been getting The Inter-Mountain Farmer and The Weekly Tribune may now order The Semi-Weekly Tribune sent to them instead; or, if they prefer, continue The Farmer and receive also the Tuesday issue of The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Please notify The Inter-Mountain Farmer regarding your choice in this matter.

BLOODED CATTLE FOR BEEF.

The Pocatello Advance tells of the great difference between pure breeds and scrubs for beef as follows:  
W. B. Sparks, the American Falls cattlemen, Wednesday evening brought up from his big ranch, four miles above that place, some of the finest beef cattle ever killed for the Pocatello market.  
There were six head brought up by Mr. Sparks and John Fraser for the Reuss & Co. meat market, two of them were common range cattle and the other four were pure bred Herefords from Mr. Sparks' large herd.  
The Herefords were cows which were barren, hence useless except for beef. An Advance reporter had the pleasure of seeing them at the slaughter-house of Reuss & Co., and the four were beautiful.  
The cattle brought in show the difference between the ordinary breed and the thoroughbred stock. Mr. Sparks states that the six head were kept on the same pasture and have received identically the same treatment for the past two years, but the difference in their weight and price that they brought was quite startling. The four Herefords weighed respectively 1175, 1225, 1250 and 1275 pounds. All of them had been driven from American Falls and had been without food for twenty-four hours. The two scrubs weighed 1000 and 1050 pounds, the two common range cattle. It is not only in weight that the common stock has over the blooded animals, for the former brought a quarter of a cent less per pound than the latter. The Herefords brought in the market an average of 22 cents, while the common grades brought less than 140 each. The difference was nearly 25 cents per head. They were all grass fed until three weeks ago they were fed on alfalfa hay, but no grain.  
From this it would seem clear that it is decidedly more profitable to raise the blooded stock, for as Mr. Sparks stated, they require no more attention or feed than the common grades and not only sell more readily but bring better prices both in weight and price.

DAD.

I happened in a house last night, and over the door saw the legend worked in letters of red. "What is Home Without a Mother."  
Across the room was another brief notice: "God Bless Our House." Now what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad."  
He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, grabs his dinner pail, and wipes the dew of the dawn with his boots while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly hand-out for the benefit of the grocer, milkman, butcher and baker, and his little pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour. He stands on the toilet and keeps the rest before him.  
If I should need a new pair of boots, "come let's just walk on the ground," dad goes down in his dip and comes up with the price of a hard day's sweat. If Mary needs a new ribbon for her hair, mother goes to a new wrapper, and the baby yowls for a rattle, down goes dad again and up comes the coin.  
But if he buys a new pipe for a quarter because the old one was getting kind of ratty, he is warned that smoking is an expensive habit and that men have ruined up blocks and farms and hanged their necks.  
When shoe time arrives dad comes up with the price, and his coat goes out with the neighbors, and when the time comes to buy a new suit, dad's clothes don't come too good and grime with stick, so he sits in the kitchen with the kids.  
If there's a noise during the night he is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs and find the broom and mop.  
Mother nags the socks, yes, she does, but dad bought the socks in the first place, and the needle and yarn afterward. Mother does up the fruit. Well, dad bought it all and gave out the milk. Dad buys chicken for the Sunday dinner, carves it himself, and draws the duck from the ruins after every one else is served.  
"What is Home Without a Mother?" Yes, that is all right. But what is home without a father? Ten to one it is a boarding-house. Father is under a slab, and the landlady is the widow.  
And, here to you? You've got your good points and they'll miss you when you're gone.—Exchanges.

FOR CONTROL OF WATERSHEDS

Bishop C. A. Maloney of Gunnison has been corresponding with State Engineer Doremus in regard to the better regulation and control of water, and the following reply, made by Doremus, is of interest:  
"Years of recent delay was produced on my return to the city this evening. In reply to a question relative to a bill having in view the better regulation and distribution of water, I have a measure of this kind under way but not yet completed. Community control of the watershed is a thing most desirable and necessary, but that seems to be a matter for national rather than State legislation, and I am doing all I can in that direction but need the support of all who favor such action."  
The influence of a single individual has little potency in matters of this kind. What encouragement can you and the people of your locality offer in conducting a campaign for the accomplishment of this object? I am at the service of the irrigators of the State in this and other matters which will protect and promote their interests, but can effect very little alone.—Mr. Pleasant Pyramid.

CHICKEN FEVER.

"The chicken fever that gets into all some time is contagious and needs a remedy," says Mr. M. Johnson of Nebraska. "I would advise some kind of tonic, such as holding on to a good job. I cannot make fan of anyone with that fever as I had it once myself. Two years ago I was stricken and it came in this way: If it were only one hundred of grain to keep a hen a year, I can buy corn for 15 cents and if she lays 240 eggs worth 1 cent each, there will be \$2.40 profit. Then why should not 100 hens make a profit of \$240 and 1000 hens of \$2400? Then I took up the broiler question and found that 1-cent eggs could be turned into 4-cent broilers. I have gone through all the experience that belongs to the owner in the business and find that poultry really pays. Start in on small capital with a little flock, learn the trade and grow up with it. One may find a severe lesson occasionally but always carry a screw driver."

QUARANTINE LAW VALID.

Justice Harlan in rendering his decision in favor of the Colorado cattle quarantine law, says: "The state has a right to protect its people and its stock against the introduction of contagious diseases. There was no question that the quarantine law of Colorado could be obeyed without unnecessary restraint. The statute does not forbid the introduction of live stock, but only prescribes certain methods of protection, and these methods do not appear to be unreasonable."

WESTERN SHEEP SITUATION.

John M. Little, the Oregon sheep man, is in good authority. He says the raising of sheep in the West is a thing of the past. Overstocking, settlement and adverse legislation constitute a formidable trio of causes. To keep up the business "as it is" is to keep it. This explains the recent demand for railroad land, so little that could not be given away in a few years back.  
The sheep business in the West is getting on a new basis, and changing conditions mean disappearance of the profitable business everyone that have been contenting with "dead grass" and "dead years" past.  
The sheep man is badly humiliated nowadays. Recently he had the run of a vast area of range and money poured into his coffers. But overstocking, both

with cattle and sheep, coupled with steady encroachment on the public domain by settlers, has put the sheep man between two influences which are slowly but surely crushing the life out of the industry on which he has thrived. State legislation, yielding to popular demand, pastures aimed at his extinction. He holds his place on the range by armed force, and even if able to maintain his ground still in a brief while his flocking from lack of feed if nothing else, pending sheep troubles in the West which have provoked legislatures will cure themselves in the near future, but after the cure has been effected there will be no wool shorn running on the open range. And by the same token there will probably be no open range for them to roam over.—Live Stock World.

A GOOD COW.

Prof. F. B. Linfield is stirring up the farmers of Montana just as he did the Utah people to a realization of the value of a good cow. From an article in the Rocky Mountain Hushmandman we clip the following:  
What is a good cow? A cow that will give 6000 pounds of milk and 250 to 300 pounds of butter in a year. There are such things as poor cows, cows that will not pay for their feed let alone for the care bestowed upon them. A man is a fool who milks such a cow and yet lets of people are doing it and do not know it.  
Three hundred pounds of butter? What does this mean? At 25 cents per pound it means \$75 from that cow every year; at 20 cents per pound, \$60, and we have the calf and the skim milk in the bargain. To feed such a cow is not an expense item even in Montana. She will eat three tons of clover hay at \$5 per ton, \$15; 1000 pounds of grain at \$1 per ton, \$10, and pasture five months at \$1 per month, \$5, or \$30 for the year. I believe these prices are liberal and I know the feed is, yet at 20 cents per pound for butter the returns are \$2 for one on the cost of the feed. A man has 100, 200 or 300 acres of land. He feeds the crops grown in the dairy and gets \$60 and a calf. He sells the crop and gets \$20. Is the same worth the ranch?  
This return cannot be had, however, if the only shelter provided for the cow in winter is the lee side of a hard wire fence, or if her bed is a snowbank. Nor is it to be expected if the straw stack has to provide her daily diet and the small or big boy on horse back with a dog are to be daily companions. How to get these cows? Wait, not too much at once. We will talk of that another time.

PROFIT IN RAISING HOGS.

The Inter-Mountain Farmer has always maintained that the legumes, cereals and sugar beets grown in this country are economical and suitable foods for pork production. The idea is catching and Montana people are going into the hog business in a business-like manner.  
The Rocky Mountain Hushmandman tells of plan to be adopted by some Montana farmers as follows:  
Montana's strawberry king, T. T. Black, of Whitehall, has formed a co-partnership with a Missouri hog raiser for the purpose of establishing a big pork producing plant in Montana. Mr. Black will stick to his strawberries, but will run a big ranch also. The site chosen is on a sloping benchland on the south side of the Jefferson not far from Claydon. In fact the water to be used is to be taken from the Gaylord smaller ditch. They pay a dollar a year an inch for 500 inches of water and are now at it cutting the ditch. The land has also been plowed, and the sloping benchland is in. They will sow 1000 acres of alfalfa in the spring and will also grow considerable barley and beets. All the hog feed in their neighborhood will also be purchased. Mr. Black figures that there is no rice a margin in buying feed and fattening hogs in his section of the State as there is in buying alfalfa and feeding stock on the Yellowstone. Then the hog ranch is much more economical than the sheep or cattle ranch. The pasturing for hogs in summer must be alfalfa or red clover, alfalfa is best and no wild land is needed. The hog ranch must be principally high land where alfalfa, barley and beets may be grown and our opinion is that greater returns per acre and a greater percentage on the investment may be secured from a hog ranch than any other live stock premises. This has always been the verdict of the farmers of the older States. Time and again we have heard them declare that there was an easy fortune in hogs if only a place could be found where hog chasers did not prevail. We believe that Montana is the one place on earth that is practically free from this disease, and it has the advantage of a local market for whatever is grown. The great mining cities of our State offer an unlimited market for pork, bacon and lard, and even for the pig feet and hair. In fact everything could be anticipated as profitably here as in Chicago or St. Louis, and nothing would be lost but the expense and this as it arose from the busy market to mingle with the home of industry, would carry gladness to the ears of the crafty money-getter. We predict great things from T. T. Black's experiment, and believe it will be the foundation of a great industry well adapted to our thickly settled valleys from which the range interest has vanished.

POST CHECK WILL COME.

Officials move with proverbial slowness. But at last the Postmaster-General and his principal assistants and auditors recognize the need of a postal currency. More than that, they come out in their annual reports in favor of the Post check plan. The bill to carry this plan into effect is now before Congress, and everyone should drop a line to his Congressman at Washington to favor the Post check currency bill. By this plan, the bother of remitting small sums by mail will be done away with, no matter whether you live in the most remote county district or in town or city.

It is evident that the increased prices of beef and mutton are largely due to increased supply, hence will be maintained. The great cattle ranges of the West and Southwest have been gradually encroached upon by the small farmers who engage in diversified farming, and this cutting up of the ranges into small farms has slowly but surely reduced the numbers of beef cattle and sheep coming to market and to this fact that the population of the United States is increasing at the rate of about a million a year, and it is not necessary to about "trust" when asked why prices of meat are higher. We believe that these higher prices are substantially due to these perfectly natural causes, to the general law of "supply and demand"—an increased demand being met by a steadily decreasing supply, and we further believe that this decrease in supply and increase in demand is practically permanent; there will be fluctuations in prices, no doubt, but the increase will pretty likely be maintained.  
A startling feature in Eastern dairy circles just now is the failure of large numbers of public creameries. Coming at a time of great prosperity it has been a matter of comment and speculation as to its cause. From dispatches appearing in the Associated Press news it seems that these failures are attributed to good times—creams as that may seem. It is claimed that high prices for grain and feed have enticed so many away from dairy work that the milk supply has fallen off until the creameries can no longer run at a profit. There was never a better prospect for dairies in Utah and Idaho than now exists.

A grower of alfalfa who has been in the business for twenty years sums up the merits of this plant as follows: First, its feeding value in the form of hay is far superior to that of any other, and nearly equal to corn, pound for pound second, its average yield is much larger than any other grass; third, it is an excellent pasture with its value as hay; fourth, it is one of the best possible fertilizers of the soil; fifth, once established in the soil it will last

indefinitely; sixth, a ton of alfalfa hay contains almost as much protein as a ton of wheat bran worth for feeding almost as much.  
It cannot be doubted by any intelligent man that a great, successful poultry and eggs will promote the development of the race, the eating of animal meats, especially tends to "coarsen," and that from aid to physical and mental hygiene the encouraging of the use of such foods as poultry meats, eggs by as much as in the uplifting. For this reason it is worth while to urge the greater production of poultry and eggs in order the increased demand for them to be met by an adequate supply.

If your alfalfa field shows giving out just get a few hays over the field both ways. On it just as though you were trying the alfalfa out. But you want to you will make two blades in where one grew before. As a farmer started in to follow the given to him personally two years but he got weak-kneed and only the alfalfa one way. He said that he made a mistake in not going up more. Just try it and it is proved.

School Bonds

In addition to making upon Utah and Salt Lake City, the bonds are very desirable for school and other bonds.  
Miller & Vile  
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FARM LOANS.

**\$12.00 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR**  
Incubator in operation and will hatch 200 eggs in 21 days. OHSO, H. STANLEY, Quincy, Ill.

**Jacks for Sale.**  
ONE MAMMOTH JACK, ONE 1200 JACK AND ONE FINE STALLION BRED STALLION, weighing 1200 lbs. For full information call on or address O. CASTELL, Mrs. Corinne M. Castell, Ogden, Utah.

**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE**  
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**FOR SALE.**  
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